

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—
AUGUSTINE SAN—THE REVENUE MAN.

WOODS' MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Perfor-
mances afternoon and evening—THE OUTDOOR.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 34th st., between 5th and 6th av.—
DUTY MASTER.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—HELP—A FAVORITE
WAG.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and
Houston streets.—LORD DUNDREARY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th av. and 34th st.—
MILTON ODE.

STADT THEATRE, Nos. 46 and 47 Bowery.—OPERA
SEASONS—WILLIAM TELL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN
OPERA—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

LINA EDWINA THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—FRENCH
OPERA—LA PERICHOLE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
THE NEW DRAMA OF DITTO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET FA-
MOMES OF RUSSIA DUPT.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-ninth street and Broad-
way.—FRANK DONNA FOR A NIGHT, &c.

MRS. F. S. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—
DIVORCE.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—BE-
NEA, THE SAVING MACHINE GIRL.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broad-
way.—HERO ACADE—DUMPLINGS, BAKERS, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCAL
PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 525 Broadway.—
THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

RYAN'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 33d st., between 6th
and 7th av.—RYAN'S MINSTRELS.

FOUR PASTORS' OPERA HOUSE, No. 501 Bowery.—
THE SCOTCH FIDDLES.

FAIR PAVILION CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, between
3d and 4th av.—EQUESTRIAN &c.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, Third avenue
and Sixty-third street.—Open day and evening.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, October 22, 1871.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- 1-Advertisements.
- 2-Advertisements.
- 3-State and City Politics—The Weather Report—
The Donkey and the Elephant—The War in
the Sixth Ward—The Prosecution of the
"Ring"—Fire in Thirty-sixth street—Fire in
Ninth street—Affairs in Chicago—Highway
Robbery—The Racing Ring in the Courts—
Robbers and Fleetwood Park—Horse Notes—
Mysterious Disappearance—National Insur-
ance Convention—Sold Burglary—European
Markets.
- 4-The Great Barnard Injunction: Argument
Upon the Application for Its Modification: A
Raid on Municipal Extravagance and Sinecures—
The Ruff Home: The Accused
Pronounced "Not Guilty" on the Ground of
Insanity—Curious Reports from Rome and
Berlin—What Does It All Mean?—Amuse-
ment Announcements.
- 5-Financial and Commercial—Dry Goods Market—
Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements.
- 6-Editorial: Leading Article, "The Pope and His
Difficulties"—Curious Reports from Rome and
Berlin—What Does It All Mean?—Amuse-
ment Announcements.
- 7-News from England, France, Germany, Roma-
nia and Hayti—Polygamy Doomed! Every
Mormon at the Mercy of His First Wife—
Yachting: The "Seymour" Victorious—The
Ku Klux War: Effects of Martial Law in South
Carolina—Prince Alexis—Business Notices.
- 8-Advertisements.
- 9-Advertisements.
- 10-The Chicago and Forest Fire Funds—News
from Washington—Amusements—Fatal Rail-
road Accident—Shipping Intelligence—Adver-
tisements.
- 11-Advertisements.
- 12-Advertisements.

CHICAGO AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES
TO-DAY.—We trust friends will remember
that subscriptions are to be taken up to-day
in the Catholic churches in this city in aid of
the Chicago sufferers. No doubt a handsome
sum will be realized.

"STEALING THE LIVELY OF HEAVEN," &c.—
An exponent of the Gospel recently visited
a mining district in California and raised quite
a subscription to build a church. Instead of
devoting the funds to this purpose, however,
he started a monte bank and fleeced the
miners outrageously. This is literally "steal-
ing the lively of Heaven to serve the devil in."

THE BONAPARTES AND THE FRENCH.—The
ex-Emperor Napoleon declares his belief that
the government of the French republic is weak
and "inadequate to the wants of the country."
Prince Napoleon travelling to Marseilles ran
in danger of being made prisoner by the French
people at Valence. He was forced to show
his safe conduct pass from the Thiers Cabinet,
and was subsequently hissed from the town.
This was certainly a pretty strong action, and
if the republic of France truly represents the
people of the country it should not lack tone
and force, as the ex-ruer alleges it does.

THE TRADE STRIKES AND LABOR WAGES
QUESTION is assuming very serious proportions
in England. The united workmen fight with
the police frequently, and are now proceeding
to the length of attacking the property of the
master workmen who refuse to accede to their
demands. A cable telegram from London
announces the occurrence of proceedings of
this character in Lincoln yesterday. The
police were driven off and considerable
damage done to buildings subsequently. Lin-
coln is a municipal centre of great importance
to the peaceful well being of the kingdom, as
it is connected with Derby, New Holland,
Grimby and almost all of central England by
railroads.

THE RECAPTURE OF THE SCHOONER HORTON
is likely to prove of little benefit to her owner,
who has sent to the State Department an ac-
count of that affair, and modestly asks for the
issuance of new papers for his vessel in place
of those seized by the Canadians. Secretary
Boutwell, although sympathizing with the
Gloucester fishermen, realizes too well the
situation to grant this request. If the Secre-
tary issues the papers he endorses for the
United States government the recapture of the
Horton, and at once destroys the good feeling
which the present administration has effected
between the two governments, and paves the
way for an open rupture, if not a long and
disastrous war. This Mr. Boutwell has
neither the will nor authority in law for doing,
and, unless the Canadian authorities see fit to
pass the matter, the owner of the Horton will
have the poor satisfaction of seeing his vessel
rot at her wharf, as she cannot, under any
circumstances, leave port without her proper
papers.

The Pope and His Difficulties—Curious
Reports from Rome and Berlin—What Does
It All Mean?

The difficulties of the Holy Father, touching
the relations between Church and State in the
city of Rome, are evidently approaching a
crisis. We published yesterday from Rome
and Berlin some very remarkable and sug-
gestive despatches on the subject. Thus from
Rome we are informed that the reunion of the
Cardinals of the Church for a solemn conclave
or council has been completed in the Vatican;
that the question placed before the Cardinals
for debate was the important one of what
action should be taken by the Pope relative to
the claim of the King of Italy to the supremacy
of rule in temporal affairs over the city and
domain of the Holy See; that the Cardinals
have advised His Holiness to quit Rome, "in
order to preserve his spiritual independence,"
and that the Pope has virtually determined to
take his departure from Rome at the moment
of the convocation of the Italian Parliament
within the bounds of the municipality.

On the same day, Friday last, we were in-
formed in a telegram from Berlin that on that
day a special ambassador from the Pope had
obtained an interview with the Emperor Wil-
liam, in which this Ambassador had stated
that he had been commissioned by the Pope to
inquire and ascertain of the Emperor if it
would be allowable and in order for the mem-
bers of the approaching conclave of the
Church to assemble and sit in session outside
of Rome, say in some French city. The
Emperor, it further appears, received this
ecclesiastical envoy with condescension, but
referred him for an answer to the Papal
message to the Imperial Chancellor, Prince
Bismarck; and that accordingly the Prince
was next approached with the important ques-
tion, but that he evaded a reply. Finally, it
appears that the Emperor committed to the
care of the Papal envoy, for delivery into the
hands of the Pope, an autograph letter ex-
pressive of his personal sympathy for His
Holiness in his present difficulties. And this
is all; and for the precise meaning and
objects of these extraordinary proceedings in
Rome and Berlin we are left to our own
conclusions.

The despatch from Rome is comparatively
clear. The Pope, it appears, has sought the
advice of his Cardinals in reference to his
course of action on the coming of the Italian
Parliament to Rome. They have advised
him to retire, and he is inclined to do so.
He has most emphatically, heretofore, in
his numerous encyclicals and remonstrances,
denounced the invasion and occupation of his
temporalities by the Italian government as the
most outrageous usurpations, and the laws
passed by the Italian Parliament for the pro-
tection of the Church and the dignity of the
Pope as the head of the Church, as nothing
better than the protection which the wolf
vouchsafes to the lamb. With equal clear-
ness and emphasis the Holy Father has de-
clared that while he can never consent to
these sacrilegious spoliation; he can never,
as the custodian of the sacred patrimony of
St. Peter, enter into any compromise affect-
ing its integrity with "the sub-Alpine govern-
ment." Since the promulgation of this Papal
ultimatum the King of Italy has entered into
the occupation of the Quirinal as his official
residence in Rome; has dispossessed the
Church of several convents in the city, in-
cluding one from which the nuns have been
ejected to make room for the King's horses,
and has in many other things shown the Pope
that not only is he completely dispossessed
and superseded in his temporalities, but that
he is the "servant of servants" in Rome.

We can hardly doubt this report, therefore,
that, in view of the coming of the Italian Par-
liament to Rome, the sorely distressed Head
of the Church is again meditating a retreat
from the city and the scenes of his many trials
and tribulations. Some months ago it was
said he had entered into certain arrangements
for a temporary refuge in the island of Cor-
sica; but it was next given out that M. Thiers
had persuaded him to abandon the hazardous
alternative and to await in Rome the progress
of events and the intervention of Providence,
for that France was not in a condition for
intervention. Now, this despatch from Berlin,
referring to the German Emperor's permission
for a conclave or council of the Church, "say
in some French city," may mean the little city
of Ajaccio, in the island of the Bonapartes—
the island of Corsica. Let us see. The
Prince Napoleon (Plon Plon) is now, with the
permission of the Thiers government, making
a pilgrimage to this "ever faithful island." There
is another Bonaparte who is a Roman
Cardinal, and the ex-Emperor Napoleon him-
self is, or has been, distinguished as the "eldest
son of the Church." At the same time, it
must not be forgotten that the devoted Rose
Eugénie, a recipient of the Golden Rose
(still an Empress among women in her own
right), has just been making a pilgrimage to
the land of her nativity and the castles of her
mother in Spain. Putting all these things to-
gether, with the Bonapartist intrigues going
on in France, have we not the materials for
a very plausible and a very important explana-
tion of this Papal envoy's proposition to the
German Emperor?

Let us suppose that the Emperor William
has given his permission for this conclave or
Council of the Church in some city in France;
that President Thiers, in order to conciliate
the Church, has consented; that this Council,
headed by the Pope himself, has assembled in
the island of Corsica; that for the present it
has declared, with the consent of France, the
city of Ajaccio to be the headquarters of the
Pope and that he will there remain till re-
stored by the will of God to his rightful au-
thority and inheritance—the patrimony of St.
Peter—may we not look for some startling
events in France, including a Napoleonic coup
d'état from the old, devoted soldiers of the im-
perial army. The greatest fear of Thiers at
this time is his fear of the Bonapartes.
Hence his coast guards around the island of
Corsica and his hesitation in the permit to
Plon Plon for a final visit to the island.

But the German Emperor, while expressing
the highest consideration for the Pope, turned
over his envoy for an answer to this proposition
of a Church Council in France to Prince Bis-
marck, and the Prince evaded a reply. There
was something so extraordinary in this propo-
sition that he could not see through it, and
what he cannot see through he stops to con-
sider. Like the cunning old rat in the fable,

he thought, no doubt, that while it might be
an innocent tub of meat there might be a cat
concealed in it, and he declined to touch it.
But why should the Pope of Rome look to the
Protestant Emperor of Germany as his special
friend in the midst of his present heavy mis-
fortunes? It is for the reason that ever since
Napoleon's proclamation of war against Prussia
the King and Emperor William has shown
toward the Pope a warmer sympathy than any
other European sovereign; and it is because
the Emperor William has taken the place of
the Emperor Napoleon as the arbiter of Europe.

Yet this *entente cordiale* between the Catho-
lic Pope and the heretic Kaiser is one of the
most remarkable facts of modern times. Look
at that arch heretic, Dr. Dollinger, turning the
whole German empire upside down with his
agitation against Papal infallibility, and the
Kaiser and all his subordinate kings backing
him up! Look at Bismarck, laughing in his
sleeve over Dollinger's "Old Catholic" non-
sense, and watching the hedging of Thiers for
the Bourbons and the Pope with the keen eye
of a fish hawk! What can the Holy Father
expect from such a nest of heretics? And
why should the infallible appeal to the fallible?
It is because human affairs must be managed
through human agencies, and because the Em-
peror William and Bismarck are at the head
of these agencies in European affairs. It is said
that nothing but misfortune to the Pope has
followed this dogma of infallibility. This is
true; and yet it may prove to be a good thing
for the Pope and the Church if wisely exer-
cised. For example: If the Pope is infallible
in refusing any compromise with Italy he will
be infallible all the same in accepting a com-
promise. Therein lies the strength and the
great beauty of this splendid dogma. It meets
all cases; it comes right side up every time;
and we expect yet, through the good offices of
the German Emperor and his great Chancellor,
that the Holy Father will be reconciled to
Rome under the temporal power of Italy, with
a contingent fund from the State of six hun-
dred thousand a year. Let us have this set-
tlement of the Roman question, and even Dol-
linger will be upset on Papal infallibility.

The Polygamy Trials in Utah—Hawkins
Convicted.

In another place in the HERALD of this
morning will be found a despatch from Salt
Lake City, Utah, giving a condensed account
of the trial and conviction of Hawkins. The
penalty prescribed by the Utah statute
for adultery is imprisonment for not over
twenty years nor less than three years, or a
fine of not over \$1,000, or both fine and im-
prisonment. Time was allowed to prepare a
motion for a new trial; in the meantime the
accused was taken into custody by the
United States Marshal. Hawkins is one of the
prominent men in the Mormon community.
His case is important, from the fact that it is
the first case which has been brought to a
legal and judicial test. It is fair, we think, to
call it the test case.

Brigham Young and Cannon and others
have been indicted, but from some cause or
other their cases have been delayed. The
case of Hawkins was permitted to be pushed
perhaps as much with the consent of the Mor-
mons as with the desire of the United States
authorities. Hawkins was charged by his
first wife with adultery. The evidence had
been unimportant. Mrs. Hawkins No. 1 was
the principal witness. She had borne her
husband, she said, seven children before he
took to himself another wife. But her hus-
band's wants had not been met by a second
wife; he had since married a third.
To have a third wife—the first and the second
being alive—we should have regarded as a
small offence in Utah, where wives, by a
single gentleman, are sometimes cared for up to
the number of twenty, and by the privileged
even to a larger figure. The evidence did
not show, although in the estimation of an
impartial Court it would be of some value,
how far the first Mrs. Hawkins originally con-
doned her loving but dissatisfied husband's
marrying propensities. It leaves us perfectly
in the dark as to whether Mrs. Hawkins—a Mor-
mon in faith and practice—suffered from
youth and more attractive rivals, or as to
whether the "green-eyed monster," which
was known in Shakespeare's and Abraham's
times, finds any place in Utah.

We have but little sympathy with Hawkins
or with Hawkins' wives; but we have a linger-
ing liking for fair play. Poor Hawkins is a
victim. But then the twin relic of barbarism
was doomed, and Hawkins ought to be con-
soled by the fact that his name will live in
history. The wedge is now introduced, and
Mormon polygamy is doomed. Hawkins has
been convicted, so will Cannon, and so will
Brigham Young and the others. That it
should be so no one regrets. Mormon poly-
gamy was a stain upon our American civiliza-
tion. It ought to have been wiped out long
ago. But then, while we are pushing the poor
Mormons to the wall, why should we be so in-
different to the Onida Community and the
other free love associations which exist in the
midst of us? Fair play is a jewel. Let us
be just all round.

Justice for John—A Patriot Unregarded.

In the distribution of the spoils among the
honest patriots who have battled so nobly for
the past two months in the cause of municipal
reform and a new deal for political rap all
round, one distinguished laborer has failed to
receive the reward of his toil. John Foley,
the injunctionist, has been left without a nomi-
nation for office. It is even rumored that he
has been snubbed and ignored by his asso-
ciates of the famous Seventy, who appear to
be envious of the fame he has achieved. All
that the people have gained in this war upon
official corruption has been won through the
gallant efforts of the persevering Foley. It is
to him that we owe the slashing, crashing
Barnard injunction, by the power of which
the hands of all our city depart-
ments have been tied, the wheels of
government blocked and the laborers left to
kick their heels outside the Comptroller's
office, waiting for their overdue pay. Barrett
has received his reward, and has found poli-
ticians, for once, faithful to their pledges.
O'Brien has met the recompense of high po-
litical morality and official integrity in
the endorsement of his record by the
venerable Tilden and of his nomina-
tion for the State Senate by the mu-
nicipal reformers. Ben Wood is to go to

Congress next year on the honesty policy.
Why, then, should Foley be left out in the
cold? Here is another splendid opportunity
for the Tammany democracy to set themselves
right before the people and to prove their dis-
interested patriotism and fearlessness of in-
vestigation. Let them at once nominate John
Foley for Register and run him upon the cap-
ital of his great injunction. This will be a dis-
play of magnanimity unequalled in the history
of politics, and magnificent enough to cast a
halo round the head of the well known Indian
who at present looks so gloomy and despondent
over the roof of the old Wigwam.

Review of the Religious Press.

As might naturally have been expected, the
principal editorial articles in our religious
papers this week have been devoted to the
calamitous visitation in Chicago. It is, in
fact, the absorbing theme, and the moral to be
deduced from it, it will be noticed, gives
rise to some curious theological as well as po-
litical speculations.

The *Independent* discourses eloquently upon
the "Enthusiasm of Humanity," as demon-
strated in the universal sentiment to relieve
the sufferers in Chicago. It says:—

Who could read the telegrams last week without
a choking in his throat? Who could think of this
great outpouring of compassion and bounty with-
out a love in his heart? After all, what is
selfishness; that the new commandment is, indeed,
the highest law? And if to us, who were only specu-
lating on this beneficence, or, according to our
ability, harnessing in it this manifestation of charity
was so beautiful, what must it have been to the
sufferers themselves?

Truly, "those who cast their bread upon
the waters will have it returned after many
days," with butter on it.

The *Independent* thinks "the Chicago fire
has been a godsend to the Tammany thieves,
as well as to a less dangerous set of mis-
creants and plunderers." "In the great excite-
ment it has created they have found a mea-
sure of the respite for which," continues the
Independent, "they have for weeks been pray-
ing, and have doubtless faintly hoped that the
warfare against them would in the future
be somewhat less fierce." The respite Tam-
many has had since the alarm against it was
first sounded has been like the respite given to
fire when it is fed by tow. Tammany was
never more thoroughly hounded than she is
at this time, and the mischief of it is the fun,
in view of the Matt Brennan defection, seems
really to be just beginning.

The *Presbyterian Observer* is rather out-
spoken when, under the heading of "Chicago's
Fire and New York's Corruption," it asks,
"Which is more to be pitied to-day, Chicago
in ashes or New York in the hands of a cor-
rupt and powerful band of thieves?" and
adds:—

We candidly believe and freely declare that New
York is this moment in a more deplorable state
than Chicago. Why? Because the loss to Chicago is
pecuniary; the condition of New York is moral and
political degeneracy and shame. Chicago will rise
from her ruins more beautiful, more substantial,
more prosperous, more powerful than ever. But for
us, who are so concerned in political, financial or
moral improvement to come from our humiliation,
Politicians of both parties make no effort to improve
the condition of the city, but to office men fearing
God and having covetousness.

The *Observer* thinks "the prophets of a
speedy coming of the end of the world have
been greatly cheered by the calamities of
Europe during the past year or two, and as
they read of this dreadful fire in Chicago, of
the devastating fires in Michigan and along
the lakes, and on the Rocky Mountains, they
will again take heart of hope and be more
than ever sure that the end is at hand."

The *Observer* is more than usually sensible
when it writes about the word "regenerate"
in the following style:—

If the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church,
in coming together from all parts of the country
to consider the present state of the nation at Saint
Louis, had performed no other act than to issue the de-
claration in regard to the meaning of the word "re-
generate" in the Christian service, they would
have rendered more than an equivalent service.

There is too much attention paid by our
religious conventions to abstruse subjects
when their time might be more profitably em-
ployed in discussing practical questions like
the above. It is probable, however, that the
proper interpretation of the term "regenerate"
will be left for decision to some other genera-
tion.

The *Evangelist* sees a silver lining in the
Chicago cloud. It has, it says, "called forth
manifestations of character and expressions of
sympathy" that would not otherwise have
been evoked.

The *Christian Union*—Henry Ward
Beecher—claims a "victory over disaster."
In the swift sympathetic thrill the Chicago
calamity sent throughout the land. It con-
tinues:—

We have had a heart-stirring display of courage
and generosity and mutual helpfulness. The same
qualities displayed in the form appropriate to each
people, a worthy and noble people, have been
shown against all disaster. It is the spirit of the Apostle's
injunction, "Look not every man on his own things,
but every man also on the things of others."

Under the heading of "Light Breaking" the
Christian Union hails as one of the best
signs of the time the meeting held last week
by the young men of New York to organize for
municipal reform. Do not deal with such mat-
ters too lightly, Brother Beecher. You ought
to put down heavy brakes on municipal cor-
ruption.

The *Golden Age*—Theodore Tilton—averts
that the Chicago calamity instantly touched
all hearts.

Not since the shot at Sumter have we wit-
nessed such a universal generosity in men's
breasts as toward the suffering city to whose relief
all other cities are now contributing. The tele-
grams for a week past have been freighted with
offerings of money, food and clothing, sent from all parts of
the country to Chicago. This stream of bounty recalls
the days of the Sanitary Commission.

The *Golden Age* throws out some curious
hints about the Church of America. A dis-
tinguished Episcopal clergyman, it says,
"remarked to us the other day that America
seemed to be feeling after a Church, and if
the leaders of the Episcopal Church had the
wisdom to meet the opportunity they might
make that the Church of America." This
does not agree with the fears so often ex-
pressed by Protestant papers and echoed from
Protestant pulpits that the future "Church
of America" was destined to be under the
direction of His Holiness the Pope of Rome.

The *New York Tablet*—Catholic organ—
manfully and Christianly calls for "help for
the desolated city," and says:—

Our beloved Archbishop, anxious to have the
Catholic people of New York, anxious to have the
relief of their suffering fellow countrymen in
Chicago, has ordered a general collection in all the
churches of the city for Sunday, the 22d, in order
that every member of his flock, rich and poor, may
contribute to the relief of the sufferers. This collection
was announced on Sunday, the 15th, so that all Catholics in New York, who can
afford to give even a little, may go to church on
next Sunday (to-day) prepared to do their duty in
this case of dire and most urgent necessity.

The *Freeman's Journal*—Catholic—has
in a strong appeal for relief for the seven
burned Catholic churches of Chicago, includ-
ing the pro-Cathedral, with its ten to fifteen

thousand souls depending upon its infrastruc-
tures.

From the above it will be seen that our reli-
gious contemporaries have unanimously exhorted
their worshippers to come to the relief of the
Chicago sufferers. Why cannot something be
done for the poor creatures hovering and
shivering in the forests and villages of the
Northwest—in Michigan, Wisconsin and Min-
nesota?

The City Injunction and the City Gov-
ernment—Position of Judge Barnard.

The application for a modification of the
injunction issued by Judge Barnard against
the city so as to allow the work in the Croton
Aqueduct Department to be continued was
argued yesterday, and the Judge took occasion
to explain the object and intended extent of
the injunction. It was not designed to inter-
rupt or in any manner to interfere
with the machinery of the municipal gov-
ernment so long as it was honestly managed,
but simply to protect the treasury against
robbery; to prevent the payment of bogus
judgments and exorbitant advertising and
printing bills; to sweep away the greedy
army of sinecurists, who were receiving
salaries for labor never performed
in the departments; to stop the issue
of any bonds by the Board of Audit without
the authority of law, and to prohibit the ex-
penditure of another dollar on the new Court
House until the community should become
satisfied that it would be completed with hon-
esty and economy. In short, the injunction
was issued for the protection, and not for the
injury, of the city, and a proper interpretation
of it would not embarrass any department of
the city government for an hour. As Judge
Barnard says, "It was not intended that the
laborers who are earning an honest living or
poor men depending entirely on their salaries
should be deprived of employment and thrown
out of occupation in consequence of any
irregularity that might have been committed
by any officers temporarily holding and con-
trolling any of these departments."

The *HERALD* has from the first taken pre-
cisely this view of the injunction, and has
insisted that, while all proper care should be
taken that no more frauds are committed in
the departments, the public works and all the
necessary business of the government should
be suffered to proceed as usual. There has,
however, been an evident partisan and
personal purpose in obstructing the machinery
of the administration, and there is little
doubt that the object of many of the
political cliques and factions that have
been playing the rôle of reformers has
been to throw the great bulk of the employes
and laborers in the departments out of work,
and to bring the business of the city govern-
ment to a standstill until after election, in the
hope of thereby paralyzing the strength of the
party in power. We have protested against
this as a direct injury to the interests of the
taxpayers and property owners and as a crimi-
nally dangerous experiment. The credit of
the city is good; the taxes are flowing in, and
there is ample authority in the law for raising
all the funds necessary for the purposes of
government. It is clear that the laborers who
have done work for the city must be paid,
sooner or later. All proper safeguards
against the misappropriation of money
are now secured. There is therefore
no reason to be found either in the operation
of the injunction, the financial condition of
the city, the interests of the taxpayers, or
anything else, why the money due to the
laborers should be withheld from them a
single day, or why the public works should
be interrupted for an hour. The delays are
in consequence of misconstruction of the in-
junction, and such misconstruction is made
from political considerations. There could
never have been any doubt as to the legality
of the issue of bonds for the purpose of carry-
ing on the improvements on the several
boulevards, avenues and streets; yet the
peremptory mandamus of a Court has been
needed to force the payment of the neces-
sary funds over to the Department of
Parks, the laborers on those works have been
kept for weeks without the money due to
them, and the works have been partially sus-
pended. There can be no doubt that the law
allows the issue of all necessary funds to the
Croton Bureau to insure the proper supply of
water to the city; yet the interference of the
Court has been found necessary to force the
money from the Finance Department. There
can be no doubt that the Fire Department can
legally claim the amount needed to keep up
that important branch of the government,
yet the Commissioners beg in vain for the sums
due to them, and there is at least some risk
of a demoralization of the force, which
might leave the city exposed at any
moment to the calamity that has visited
Chicago. The same can be said of the
Department of Docks and of the Health
Department. It is to be hoped that the
remarks of Judge Barnard will put a stop
to the policy of "stopping the supplies,"
originated by ex-Mayor Havemeyer, and that
the machinery of the government, the public
works, and the pay of laborers and employes
will not be stopped until after the election
for any political clique or faction. The
Courts should hasten their decisions in these
cases, so that the city may be protected and
the dangerous experiment stopped as speedily
as possible.

Probably it is something in our very dis-
similarity that makes us have a friendly regard
for each other. "Like seeks unlike," they
say. Perhaps surly old Russia, like the good-
natured beast of the fairy tale, is attracted
toward America by her brave beauty. Per-
haps fair and light-hearted America loves
Russia on account of that giant strength
which she uses so little like a giant. But,
whatever the underlying reason may be, it
would seem that international sympathy, like
kissing, goes by favor, and, like love, "comes
without thy call."

Anarchy in South Carolina and Georgia.

The proclamation of martial law in the nine
northern counties of South Carolina has
created great consternation among all classes,
and caused hundreds of suspected persons to
flee from their homes in order to avoid arrest.
In Spartanburg county a den of Ku Klux,
comprising seventy members, voluntarily sur-
rendered, giving up their arms, disguises, &c.
In York county forty citizens have been
arrested and thrust into a filthy jail, already
overflowing with negro prisoners. The un-
necessary rigor exercised by the federal authori-
ties in executing their orders is exasperating
the citizens, and on Broad River, in Chester
county, culminated in a fight between a party
of Ku Klux and the troops sent to arrest
them, which resulted so disastrously for
the military that reinforcements
were called for. Everywhere the white
residents are trembling for the safety of their
families and property, which they are forced
to abandon to the protection of the negroes
and the military. The federal authorities
claim that the objects of the Ku Klux orga-
nization have not been fully understood by the
public, and that evidence has been secured
showing the existence of a widespread rebel-
lion against the State laws and authorities,
and that the danger had become so imminent
that nothing but the interposition of the mil-
itary power of the government could avert it.
The President's proclamation has embittered
the quarrel, and results alone must determine
the wisdom of that measure.

Georgia, on the contrary, appears deter-
mined to punish her Ku Klux in her own way,
without the interference of federal aid. In
the upper counties of the State scores of men
have been arrested by the local authorities on
charge of Ku Kluxism, and Georgia juries
will show no favor to such as are proved
guilty of acts which have brought so much
trouble upon the South.

PASTORS' SUBSCRIPTIONS.—A correspondent
draws an unfavorable inference from the state-
ment that while Brigham Young headed the
Chicago subscription of his Mormon congre-
gation with a donation of a thousand dollars,
the pastors of our churches contented them-
selves with merely calling upon their congre-
gations to hand in their contributions without
subscribing anything themselves. We do not
know how far this statement is correct; but
one thing is pretty well established—the pas-
tors of a great many churches receive such
poor salaries that it is with difficulty they can
manage to make both ends meet, without con-
tributing material aid, no matter how worthy
the call, to the suffering poor. Their rich
parishioners should make no such demand
necessary upon the pockets of the poor
parsons.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET wound up
with a "preservation of the unfities," in so far
as the stock market was consistent in its in-
consistency. The great crowd of excited
"bears," who were offering everything at the
lowest prices when the market was in panic
after the Chicago news, were the strongest
kind of "bulls" yesterday after a rise of five
or six per cent. A "bear" on the